In birds there is no maſtication, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at leaſt into a kind of ante-ſtomach, which I have obſerved in many, eſpecially piſcivorous birds. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRA'WFISH. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes written *crayfiſh*, properly *crevice*; in French *ecrevifſe*.] A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh found in brooks; the ſmall lobſter of freſh water.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter, the crab, the *crawfiſh*, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoiſe. *Bacon.*

Let me to crack live *crawfiſh* recommend. *Pope's Hor. Im.*

The common *crawfiſh*, and the large ſea *crawfiſh*, both produce the ſtones called crabs-eyes. In part of June, in July, and part of Auguſt, this animal not only caſts its ſhell, but its very ſtomach is alſo conſumed and digeſted, by a new one growing in its place. *Hill on the Materia Medica.*

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a ſlow motion; to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm.

That *crawling* inſect, who from mud began;
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man! *Dryd. Auren.*

The ſtreams but juſt contain'd within their bounds,
By ſlow degrees into their channels *crawl*;
And earth increaſes as the waters fall. *Dryden.*

A worm finds what it ſearches after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew's Coſmol. b.* ii. *c.* 8.

The vile worm, that yeſterday began
To *crawl*; thy fellow-creature, abject man! *Prior.*

2. To move weakly, and ſlowly.

'Tis our firſt intent
To ſhake all cares and buſineſs from our age,
While we unburthen'd *crawl* tow'rd death. *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*

They like tall fellows crept out of the holes; and ſecretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. *Knolles.*

A look ſo pale no quartane ever gave;
Thy dwindled legs ſeem *crawling* to a grave. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far leſs to look after a troubleſome buſineſs. *Arbuthn. Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak and vain!
A while he *crawls* upon the earth,
Then ſhrinks to earth again. *Swift.*

It will be very neceſſary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harveſt-time. *Swift.*

3. To move about hated and deſpiſed.

Cranmer
Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Reflect upon that litter of abſurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the diſgrace of reaſon. *South's Sermons.*

How will the condemned ſinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his filth and ſhame, before that undefiled tribunal? *South's Sermons.*

Behold a rev'rend ſire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameleſs race,
Crawl through the ſtreet, ſhov'd on, or rudely preſs'd
By his own ſons, that paſs him by unbleſs'd! *Pope, Epiſt* i.

CRA'WLER. *n. ſ.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH. *n. ſ.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobſter.

The cure of the muriatick and armoniack ſaltneſs requires to uſe ſlimy meats; as ſnails, tortoiſes, jellies, and *crayfiſhes*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CRA'YON. *n. ſ.* [*crayon*, French.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paſte to draw lines with.

Let no day paſs over you without drawing a line; that is to ſay, without working, without giving ſome ſtrokes of the pencil or the *crayon*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. A drawing or deſign done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French, to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to cruſh; to weaken.

In this conſideration the anſwer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of Popiſh parents, doth ſeem *crazed*. *Hook.*

Relent, ſweet Hermia; and, Lyſander, yield
Thy *crazed* title to my certain right. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then through the firey pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his hoſt,
And *craze* their chariot-wheels. *Milton's Parad. Loſt, b.* xii.

2. To powder.

The tin ore paſſeth to the *crazing* mill, which, between two grinding ſtones, bruiſeth it to a fine ſand. *Carew's Survey.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,
No father his ſon dearer: true, to tell thee,
That grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Wickedneſs is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a choſen diſtraction; and every ſinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits, only with this ſad difference, that he knows better what he does. *Tillotſon.*

CRA'ZEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crazed*.] Decrepitude; brokenneſs; diminution of intellect.

The nature, as of men that have ſick bodies, ſo likewiſe of the people in the *crazedneſs* of their minds, poſſeſſed with diſlike and diſcontentment at things preſent, is to imagine that any thing would help them. *Hooker, Preface.*

CRA'ZINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *crazy*.]

1. State of being crazy; imbecillity; weakneſs.

Touching other places, ſhe may be ſaid to hold them as one ſhould do a wolf by the ears; nor will I ſpeak now of the *crazineſs* of her title to many of them. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. Weakneſs of intellect.

CRA'ZY. *adj.* [*ecraſé*, French.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord,
We will beſtow you in ſome better place;
Fitter for ſickneſs and for *crazy* age. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

When people are *crazy*, and in diſorder, it is natural for them to groan. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Broken witted; ſhattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whoſe large command
Rules all the ſea and half the land,
And over moiſt and *crazy* brains,
In high ſpring-tides, at midnight reigns. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

3. Weak; feeble; ſhattered.

Phyſick can but mend our *crazy* ſtate,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden's Fables.*

Were it poſſible that the near approaches of eternity, whether by a mature age, a *crazy* conſtitution, or a violent ſickneſs, ſhould amaze ſo many, had they truly conſidered. *Wake.*

CREAGHT. *n. ſ.* [an Iriſh word.]

In theſe faſt places they kept their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without huſbandry or tillage. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupt from *crack*.]

1. To make a harſh protracted noiſe.

Let not the *creaking* of ſhoes, nor the ruſtling of ſilks, betray thy poor heart to women. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

No door there was th' unguarded houſe to keep;
On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his ſleep. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed of animals.

The *creaking* locuſts with my voice conſpire,
They fry'd with heat, and I with fierce deſire. *Dryd. Virgil.*

CREAM. *n. ſ.* [*cremor*, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,
That can entame my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am as vigilant as a cat to ſteal *cream*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Cream is matured and made to riſe more ſpeedily, by putting in cold water; which, as it ſeemeth, getteth down the whey. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 314.

How the drudging goblin ſwet,
To earn his *cream*-bowl duly ſet;
When in one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn. *Milton.*

Let your various *creams* incircled be
With ſwelling fruit, juſt raviſh'd from the tree. *King.*

Milk, ſtanding ſome time, naturally ſeparates into an oily liquor called *cream*, and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous liquor called ſkimmed milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is uſed for the beſt part of any thing; as, *the* cream *of a jeſt.*

To CREAM. *v. n* [from the noun.] To gather cream.

There are a ſort of men, whoſe viſages
Do *cream* and mantle like a ſtanding pond;
And do a wilful ſtiffneſs entertain,
With purpoſe to be dreſt in an opinion
Of wiſdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

To CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſkim off the cream.

2. To take the flower and quinteſſence of any thing: ſo uſed ſomewhere by *Swift*.

CREAM-FACED. *adj.* [*cream* and *faced*.] Pale; coward-looking.

Thou *cream-fac'd* loun,
Where got'ſt thou that gooſe-look. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

CRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *cream*.] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.

*CRE'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Is, in falconry, a fine ſmall line, faſtened to a hawk's leaſh when ſhe is firſt lured.

CREASE. *n. ſ.* [from *creta*, Latin, chalk. *Skinner.*] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in buſineſs, becauſe they go out of the common road: I once deſired lord Bolingbroke to obſerve, that the clerks uſed an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a ſtrong hand; whereas a ſharp penknife would go out of the *creaſe*, and diſfigure the paper. *Swift.*

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, ſo as to leave the impreſſion.

To CREATE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]

1. To

1. To form out of nothing; to cauſe to exiſt.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Gen.* i. 1.

We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about free *created* agents, which reaſon cannot well extricate itſelf out of. *Locke.*

2. To produce; to cauſe; to be the occaſion.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland
Would *create* ſoldiers, and make women fight,
To doff their dire diſtreſſes. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

His abilities were prone to *create* in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errours and many enemies. *King Charles.*

They eclipſe the cleareſt truths, by difficulties of their own *creating*, or no man could miſs his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

None knew, 'till guilt *created* fear,
What darts or poiſon'd arrows were. *Roſcommon.*

Muſt I new bars to my own joy *create*,
Refuſe myſelf what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Long abſtinence is troubleſome to acid conſtitutions, by the uneaſineſs it *creates* in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To beget.

And the iſſue there *create*,
Ever ſhall be fortunate. *Shakeſp. Midſummer-Night's Dream.*

4. To inveſt with any new character.

Ariſe my knights of the battle: I *create* you
Companions to our perſon, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your eſtates. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new ſtate.

The beſt Britiſh undertaker had but a proportion of three thouſand acres for himſelf, with power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron. *Davies on Ireland.*

CREA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *create*.]

1. The act of creating or conferring exiſtence.

Conſider the immenſity of the Divine Love, expreſſed in all the emanations of his providence; in his *creation*, in his converſation of us. *Taylor.*

2. The act of inveſting with new qualities or character; as, the *creation* of peers.

3. The things created; the univerſe.

As ſubjects then, the whole *creation* came;
And from their natures Adam them did name. *Denham.*

Such was the ſaint, who ſhone with ev'ry grace,
Reflecting, Moſes like, his maſter's face:
God ſaw his image lively was expreſs'd,
And his own work as his *creation* bleſs'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

Nor could the tender new *creation* bear
Th' exceſſive heats or coldneſs of the year. *Dryden's Virgil.*

In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* ſwarm'd with men. *Parnel.*

4. Any thing produced, or cauſed.

Art thou not, fatal viſion, ſenſible
To feeling as to ſight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a falſe *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppreſſed brain? *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

CREA'TIVE. *adj.* [from *create*.]

1. Having the power to create.

2. Exerting the act of creation.

To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the firſt inſtance, and of his *creative* power, is a reſearch too great for mortal enquiry. *South's Sermons.*

But come, ye generous minds, in whoſe wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmeſt beam. *Thomſon's Spring.*

CREA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*creator*, Latin.] The being that beſtows exiſtence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
The great *creator*, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his ſix days work, a world *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

When you lie down, cloſe your eyes with a ſhort prayer, commit yourſelf into the hands of your faithful *creator*; and when you have done, truſt him with yourſelf, as you muſt do when you are dying. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

CRE'ATURE. *n. ſ.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]

1. A being not ſelf-exiſtent, but created by the ſupreme power.

Were theſe perſons idolaters for the worſhip they did not give to the Creator, or for the worſhip they did give to his *creatures*. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſe on Rom. Idol.*

2. Any thing created.

God's firſt *creature* was light. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in it, muſt be acknowledged in many reſpects to be. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 1.

3. An animal not human.

The queen pretended ſatisfaction of her knowledge only
In killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs. *Shakeſ. Cymbeline.*

4. A general term for man.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find;
But for his love, and for her own ſelf-ſake,
She wander'd had from one to other Ind. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

Moſt curſed of all *creatures* under ſky,
Lo Tantalus, I here tormented lye. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *c.* 7.

Though he might burſt his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would aſſiſt or pity him. *Roſcommon.*

5. A word of contempt for a human being.

Hence; home, you idle *creatures*, get you home;
Is this a holiday? *Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.*

He would into the ſtews,
And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,
And wear it as a favour. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

I've heard that guilty *creatures*, at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the ſcene,
Been ſtruck ſo to the ſoul, that preſently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Nor think to-night of thy ill-nature,
But of thy follies, idle *creature*. *Prior.*

A good poet no ſooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young *creature*, given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

6. A word of petty tenderneſs.

And then, ſir, would he gripe and wring my hand;
Cry, Oh ſweet *creature*, and then kiſs me hard. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ah, cruel *creature*, whom do'ſt thou deſpiſe?
The gods, to live in woods, have left the ſkies. *Dryd. Virg.*

Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and ſyllables by having them paſted upon little tablets. *Watts.*

7. A perſon who owes his riſe or his fortune to another.

He ſent to colonel Maſſey to ſend him men, which he, being a *creature* of Eſſex's, refuſed. *Clarendon.*

The duke's *creature* he deſired to be eſteemed. *Clarendon.*

Great princes thus, when favourites they raiſe,
To juſtify their grace, their *creatures* praiſe. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

The deſign was diſcovered by a perſon whom every body knows to be the *creature* of a certain great man. *Swift.*

CRE'ATURELY. *adj.* [from *creature*.] Having the qualities of a creature.

The ſeveral parts of relatives, or *creaturely* infinites, may have finite proportions to one another. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CRE'BRITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *creber*, frequent, Latin.] Frequentneſs. *Dict.*

CRE'BROUS. *adj.* [from *creber*, Latin.] Frequent. *Dict.*

CRE'DENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *credo*, Lat. *credence*, Norman Fr.]

1. Belief; credit.

Ne let it ſeem, that *credence* this exceeds;
For he that made the ſame was known right well,
To have done much more admirable deeds;
It Merlin was. *Fairy Queen, b.* i. *cant.* 7. *ſtan.* 36.

Love and wiſdom,
Approv'd ſo to your majeſty, may plead
For ample *credence*. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

They did not only underhand give out that this was the true earl, but the friar, finding ſome *credence* in the people, took boldneſs in the pulpit to declare as much. *Bacon's H.* VII.

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furniſhed. *Hayward.*

*CRE'DENDÆ. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith; diſtinguiſhed in theology from *agendæ*, or practical duties.

Theſe were the great articles and *credenda* of Chriſtianity, that ſo much ſtartled the world. *South's Sermons.*

CRE'DENT. *adj.* [*credens*, Latin.]

1. Believing; eaſy of belief.

Then weigh what loſs your honour may ſuſtain,
If with too *credent* ear you liſt' his ſongs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Having credit; not to be queſtioned.

My authority bears a *credent* bulk,
That no particular ſcandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breather. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

CREDE'NTIAL. *n. ſ.* [from *credens*, Latin.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

A few perſons of an odious and deſpiſed country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not ſhown undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Perſon who ſent them on ſuch a meſſage. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

CREDIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *credible*.] Claim to credit; poſſibility of obtaining belief; probability.

The firſt of thoſe opinions I ſhall ſhew to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable *Tillotſon, Serm.* i.

Calculate the ſeveral degrees of *credibility* and conviction, by which the one evidence ſurpaſſeth the other. *Atterbury.*

CRE'DIBLE. *adj.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit; deſerving of belief; having a juſt claim to belief.

The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are made *credible*, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifeſt likelihood of truth in themſelves. *Hooker, b.* ii. *ſ.* 4.

None can demonſtrate to me, that there is ſuch an iſland as Jamaica; yet, upon the teſtimony of *credible* perſons, I am free from doubt. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

CRE'DIBLENESS.